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# W O R O N I

**R. H. ARTHUR**  
D.S.P.  
Guardian of Our  
Morality

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## SPORTS UNION GETS ANOTHER QUID

### Income Now Equals S.R.C.

Immediately after assuming control the new Sports Union Executive has shown that it means business. Working on the fabled principle of asking for twice as much as they expected, a motion was presented asking for an increase of two pounds in the Sports Union fees.

Speaking to this motion, Tuckwell said that the Union had been financially embarrassed over the past year and that imminent commitments meant a burden that could not be met unless fees were increased. Amongst the forthcoming items listed by Tuckwell were the S.U. Lodge, a boat shed and a sports centre with a full-time Secretary/Manager who would handle S.U. affairs. It was felt, he said, that the S.U. had reached a stage where this Secretary/Manager was necessary both for overall supervision and a continuity of management extending over the vacations and the various changes in Sports Council positions.

**Strong Opposition**  
The main speakers against this motion were Hartnell and Thorne. With typical thoroughness Hartnell estimated that with a £2 rise the Council would receive about £9,000 in 1965. He then continued that to pay £2,000 of this to a full-time Secretary/Manager seemed to make administrative expenses completely top heavy.

With regard to the ski lodge, he felt that the expense was justified but pointed out that income received from letting the lodge would pay interest on a loan which would finance its construction. He also felt that with increased income the Union's responsibilities (ground maintenance, etc.) would rise noticeably and that in many respects it would be little better off. "I believe," he said, "that once any group of people get a sum of money like this they can easily find justification for expenditure but I seriously doubt whether

### No Part-time Concessions

With regard to the Secretary/Manager, he said that even if the Union were to spend £5,000 in this direction over the next three years, the dividends of this would be over twice that amount.

### Sports Union vs. Administration?

Russell, who was the second speaker for the motion, painted the old picture of the S.U. at the hands of the administration. He said that the S.U. had to always continue pressuring the administration, and that with a permanent Secretary/Manager who would be in Canberra over the vacations, and who would not be an official focus for S.U. pressure. The lot of the Union would greatly improve.

"Our University," he said, "is the only mainland Uni. without a full-time Secretary/Manager. Even New England which has a similar population has had a person in this capacity since the start of the year."

In reply, Thorne backed up Hartnell's arguments with vigour. He stated that present expenditure in no way justified the proposed increase and that the proposed administrative expenses of over £2,000 p.a. were completely ridiculous.

He said that other Universities had equally good facilities with far less Union fees and that where other fees were higher, for example, Melbourne, the facilities there were far above those found at Canberra.

After Thorne, Thyne took the floor for the motion. He stated that the Union would — contrary to speculation, have to entirely finance the proposed boatshed and with the possible affiliation of eight like this they can easily find sources which would be dangerously stretched.

### Strong Debate

At all times the debate was heated and many speakers were voted extensions of time. Common room was full and the interjectors and zeal of the opposing factions presented a headache for new President Clemens, who unfortunately at time reflected the emotional tone of the meeting. So keen was the general atmosphere, in fact, that when this motion was eventually put to the vote, a division was called which resulted in its defeat as people

## S.R.C. Grants

### Inequality Rampant

On Sunday, May 10, the S.R.C. held what will probably be one of the most significant meetings of the forthcoming year.

On the seven hour session over three quarters of the afternoon was devoted to consideration granted to Clubs and Societies.

Actual financial considerations were prefaced by two important motions both aimed at tightening Council control over these Societies. The first of these was that grants for Clubs and Societies' functions and activities be paid only when D.C.S. is satisfied that these will actually take place. It was felt that this policy of C.O.D. was necessary in the light of the tight 1964 budget as Clubs and Societies had previously applied for grants for functions which have never eventuated.

The other toughening up motion was that no grant be made to a Club and Society until it has fulfilled all the

requirements of the Affiliated Clubs and Societies' Regulations. This was obviously prompted by the failure of many executives to submit President and Treasurer reports and since it means money in the bank should produce results.

Apart from some discussion on the merits of a £27 I.V. grant to the Chess Club, the Class A Societies (debating, choral, etc.) were dealt with in a routine fashion.

Class B Societies, however, caused far more controversy. A badly composed application from the Arts Society was quickly dissected and dismissed with a mere £60. This was then followed by the increasingly delicate question of Law Society funds.

### Lawyers censored Audit demanded

Not only were the Society's financial affairs found to be in complete turmoil but they had also apparently deemed it unnecessary to submit a Balance Sheet.

After some discussion the Council determined not to consider the Society's losses for 1963 until their books had been put into some form of order and to this end Arthur Brown was nominated as official Auditor.

A motion was then passed severely censuring the Law Society for its 1963 financial fiasco.

After this motion the lawyers were perhaps fortunate to receive what amounts to the highest faculty society grant.

mitted confusedly around each end of the room.

With the original issue lost, Hartnell's foreshadowed motion was brought under discussion. By this stage interest was less keen and debate was much shorter although well to the point.

After a speech by Dr. Ariens in which he stated that the University must be prepared to show its willingness to invest in its own future if it is ever going to equal the facilities of other Universities, Hartnell amended his motion to an overall increase of £1 for all students.

This received immediate support of the meeting and the motion was passed 88 votes to 2.

ately without a view to any overall pattern.

The only overall consideration seemed to be an application of the new clubs and societies registrations inherited from the Higgins regime.

Indeed it was not until after the ten adjournment that the overall figures allotted in the budget seemed to influence proceedings in the least. At this stage it was realised that the council had grossly overspent itself then endeavoured to retrieve some of the finances distributed so easily in the afternoon. For the forced to consider the intrinsic work and numerical strength of a society as a criteria for making grants.

### Conflict of attitudes

This meant sacrificing the previous approach of merely bringing each request into line with the allocated allowance rather than considering whether their requests should be granted at all. However, this enlightened attitude came too late as only a very small per cent of funds were retrieved.

### To take one example

The Oriental Studies Society with a membership of a mere 70 was granted a total of £95/12/9 while the Arts Society with a membership of over 700 was only given £60. Of which the former grant, £31/10/- was for items which could have been claimed for with equal success by the Arts Society had they known that no application of this nature could not have been refused.

### Further—

The Arts Society holds many film evenings at which it stands to lose up to £15 each. Yet, it considers it unnecessary to claim for these as it has been shown that with a little initiative these can be made to pay for themselves. On the other hand, Oriental Studies were granted £5 for a single film evening for which they could not be bothered charging. Should the Arts Society be penalised for this initiative?

In addition the Arts Society functions are attended by a far larger cross section of the University than are those of Oriental Studies.



Architect's Model of Proposed Denominational College.

## COUNCIL'S POSITION RE CHURCH COLLEGES

Dear Mr. Hartnell,  
The Council at its meeting on May 8, 1964, received your letter of May 6 reporting the motion passed by the Annual General Meeting of your association relating to denominational colleges.

Council asked me to explain to you the University's position in this matter.

In September, 1962, the Council, after carefully considering advice received from the academic boards of the Institute of Advanced Studies and the School of General Studies, approved conditions under which the University would grant affiliation to residential colleges.

Members of the Council representing the staff and students of the University shared fully in the making of this decision. There is no record of any opposition to the principle. You will realise that the conditions now in effect

### Disappointing Response

Response to a Rhodesian scheme to bring graduates from New Zealand to train as teachers at the University College of Northern Rhodesia has been disappointing. The New Zealand U.N.E.S.C.O. Secretariat, which has been sponsoring the scheme on behalf of the Rhodesians and Nyasaland, said although there had been several enquiries, only two people had gone. They were a young married couple from Wellington's Victoria University. The man had been brought up in the Rhodesias.

### RECOGNITION

At present the Indian list may be divided into two groups. Those who have been published abroad and those who haven't. Recognition as a novelist is very dependent on publication in the U.S. or Britain.



This Audit is ridiculous, Frank old chap. Our financial position is perfectly clear.

# EDITORIAL

In what is only its second year of independence from the S.R.C., the Sports Union is now facing a severe crisis. Its authority is being seriously questioned and its influence and prestige is declining rapidly. This crisis has been provoked as much by the bungling and short-sightedness of its own Executive as by the well-directed pressure brought to bear upon it from outside.

At the beginning of this year the Bush Walkers, Rock Climbers and Speleos applied for affiliation to the Sports Union. The rock climbers were accepted; the other two were not. Then, at a later general meeting at which the Speleos and bush walkers were unusually well represented, they forced their affiliation.

The latest development was seen at the recent A.G.M., at which a new set of regulations was passed, disaffiliating all three groups. The new criterion for membership is a list of sports recognised by A.U.S.A.

This list has proved very convenient for the Sports Council, as it now eliminates the need for any future policy making on this issue. Leave it to A.U.S.A. It should be realised that in the past the Sports Council has merely been a glorified Piggy Bank automatically receiving and distributing Sports Union funds. It is therefore not surprising that when caught off guard by a more obtrusive issue necessitating policy making, the Sports Council should find itself in deep water.

A solution was obviously necessary to the set-up where any group — even the A.N.U. Tiddley Winks Club — could stack a meeting and come away duly affiliated with the Sports Union. However, the method by which these clubs were affiliated, and the Sports Council protected against pressure group controlled meetings, was not only short-sighted, but narrow-minded. By defining its own nature in this closed list of sports, the Council has provided a good argument for non-compulsory Sports Union fees for those whose sporting activities are not on their list.

The A.U.S.A. list leaves much to be desired. We find that an A.N.U. Surfing Club (presumably to shoot the Cotter rapids) is quite acceptable while an A.N.U. Cycling Club fails to measure up to our new criterion of sport. Similarly, while the A.N.U. Boxing Club has affiliation with the Sports Union, an A.N.U. Wrestling Club would be given the cold shoulder. Archery is out, rifle shooting is in. The logic behind this is obviously too complex for the layman to understand.

Frankly, we are not interested in whether caving, bush walking and rock climbing are sports or not. We are, however, concerned at the short-sighted and convenient method by which the Speleos and Bush Walkers were again considered unworthy of Sports Union money, and the Rock Climbers, who were originally judged by the Council as worthy of affiliation, were thrown out.

Next year the Sports Council will be handling as much money as the S.R.C. After this recent fiasco, we wonder whether they have the responsibility or breadth of vision necessary for the manipulation of such funds. As this University grows there will be an increasingly important place for the Sports Union. It is to be hoped that it doesn't bungle its way into extinction at this early stage.

Dear Sir,

I was surprised and rather appalled at the report on the cover page of WORONI today concerning the question of the affiliation of denominational colleges in the Australian National University. The great headlines claim "students and staff refused say over Church colleges".

This is completely untrue. The governing body of the university and the students? You're sincerely, HERBERT BURTON, Principal.

The Editor, Woroni. The general feeling of the Council and the letter from Professor Burton in this issue is, it seems, one of indignation at the way Woroni has reported events concerning denominational colleges.

The headlines on the front page of the last issue of Woroni were never intended to be what Professor Burton describes as copying "the worst example of the commercial press in misrepresenting what has actually happened". Nor do I think this has been the case.

Nor do I accept the statement that student opinion was brushed aside on the initial question of denominational colleges. I believe that at the general meeting of the Student Association a motion was passed opposing affiliation of denominational colleges by 35 votes to 18. This could hardly be called a significant proportion of the 1,900 students who are enrolled in the School of General Studies.

I am pleased to say that the Council refused to be influenced by an example of secular intolerance just as it would deplore the expression of religious intolerance. I regret very much that Woroni, which ought to be a model of journalism, copies the worst example of the commercial press in misrepresenting what has actually happened.

It is now found that once all students were made aware of this issue that they opposed such colleges. Many others are probably undecided, through the lack of any public statement as to the future growth rates and accommodation needs of the University. Thus the students' wishes expressed at the A.G.M. are being disregarded by no fault of their own. It is not their fault that we did not have the chance to discuss this earlier. I also very much suspect that there was a serious lack of foresight by the Council by not releasing this proposition to the students before it was decided in 1962, which

would have been obvious to discuss it. Your contributor's further insinuation about appropriation of funds seemed rather ill-judged when one saw the article on the social page concerning the Rowing Club's £900.

In comparison with say, the Speleos' projected expenditure upon inexpensive climbing equipment, this appears ludicrous. Regarding the amendment to the Affiliated Clubs Regulations passed at the A.G.M., it is a good example of the hasty and thoughtless action being taken, that the new clause was inserted in part A — under the heading "Initial Affiliation". Thus it would seem that even if this amendment should prove constitutional, the relevant groups, being already affiliated, cannot be removed without a further regulation change.

What have been most disturbing throughout the whole affair, are the distinctions which seem to be drawn between the larger, prestige activities and the smaller ones. These have not merely been applied to the less orthodox sports — the Sport a Council initially refused to supply balls for competition purposes to the table tennis and squash clubs, though it does this for the cricket and football clubs!

Since you one of these sports would have to be financially established in other Australian Universities before being recognised by A.U.S.A. and since only then could a club for the sport be set up here, our Sports Union is now condemned to a fate following the footsteps of other Australian University Sports Unions.

During the last week (3rd to 10th May) there have been removed from various notice boards no fewer than three sets of notices advertising Mass times on the Campus. The fact that the chaplain feels the justification to have four masses per week, indicates the large number of people served by them. These notices advertise a permanent service for a large number of people and so deserve more than the two hours or thereabouts they are now given on the notice boards. This even on the mundane level, is unfair to the people who put these up since realising this they replace notices as they are removed in an attempt to successfully advertise these important times so wasting time and materials which they can not really afford.

However, a more important question is raised — that of the freedom of the university. This very rightly gives every man the right to hold his own belief. Yet, does it extend so far as to allow any petty minded individual, for so academic, to obstruct anyone else in the fulfilment of his own belief, to intrude into a matter properly another's responsibility? If it does we are surely reverting to the state where the strong man by crushing his opposition usurps control over the minds of the

white overnight. For instance there is "Marie Antoinette" for the girls and "Cottesloe Beach" for men. The glasses I can't do without. Do you think the beach inspector would believe me if I said that I had mistaken the "Ladies" sign for "Laddies"?

Also I get sunburned easily. If this has ever happened to you for if you've ever been pressed with a steam and dry iron you'll know that it is not exactly a good thing. I lost so much skin last summer that my friends noticed that I was getting thinner. Have you ever seen any-

people, in fact a Nazi state which so recently was crushed. Yours faithfully, P. JORDAN.

I refer to an amendment to the Affiliated Clubs Regulations, passed at the Sports Council A.G.M., viz., "Affiliation may be granted only to those clubs which conduct sport recognised as such by the A.U.S.A." This necessitates the expulsion of the Bushwalking Club, Speleological Society and Rock Climbing Club from our Sports Union.

In 1932 two Olympic gold medals were awarded to two German climbers, Franz and Toni Schmidt (the latter award was posthumous) for their conquest of the Matterhorn. Thus Rock Climbing was recognised as a sport by the International Olympic Committee. To accept a regulation which would compel us to disaffiliate an Olympic sport from our Sports Union was ridiculously absurd.

In addition to Rock Climbing, there are at least eighteen other sports which have been recognised as Olympic but which are not recognised by A.U.S.A. e.g. archery, cycling, all equestrian sports, wrestling, ice hockey, skating (both speed and figure skating), as well as canoeing.

Since you one of these sports would have to be financially established in other Australian Universities before being recognised by A.U.S.A. and since only then could a club for the sport be set up here, our Sports Union is now condemned to a fate following the footsteps of other Australian University Sports Unions.

By introducing a regulation which excludes well-known popular sports, we have denied future students of this university the democratic right to participate in the sports of their choice, as representatives of A.N.U.

Since the majority of people present at the A.G.M. seemed primarily interested in purging our Sports Union of Speleos and Bushwalkers, I suggest that this could have been done in a manner other than by adopting a regulation which has now crippled the Sports Union.

Yours faithfully, N. L. KING, Bruce Hall.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## DR. INGLIS MONOPOLY

On the last Wednesday of term the Liberal Club sponsored an excellent documentary talk by Dr. Inglis on the takeover of the "Canberra Times". Obviously having taken an active interest in Australian journalism for a number of years, Dr. Inglis spoke well on such questions as "How good was the old Times?" — to what extent it had been a national newspaper and what its future was likely to be under the new owners.

Over the political issues of the Liberal Club organised by a political club and advertised by banners of "Monopoly Rampant", that the implications of the spread of monopoly and the possible restriction of free expression would be thoroughly dealt with. Instead, the lecture was of more interest to budding journalists than politicians.

It is impossible to believe that a man of Dr. Inglis' ability was not aware of these political issues, in that he had nothing of significance to say on them. With an obviously interested audience, why did Dr. Inglis tread so lightly on the more controversial. The answer probably lies in the presence of outside press. It seems that the club learnt nothing from last year's fiasco with the Indonesian Ambassador. It is to be hoped that if the aim of the Liberal Club is quality, they will in future sacrifice the glory of a press coverage or else invite speakers who are prepared to voice their opinion to more than an undergraduate audience. H.A.G.

## BOOZE BEFORE BUSINESS

At the inaugural meeting of the S.R.C. the only item "amended" in the proposed budget for 1964-65 was the increase of the S.R.C. "General Entertainment Allowance" by £30 to £100. The increase it was alleged, was to cater for the increased size of the new S.R.C.

Whilst this apparent apathy may have been the result of a particularly elaborate budget prepared by "Scrooge" Hartnell, we wonder whether this is the best way to relieve the headaches of the future. — H.A.G.

## SEEKING WISDOM (PINCHED FROM "PELICAN")

I suppose that this sounds a bit funny (you'll find better surfers amongst the natives of the Ayers Rock area) but that was what the vocational guidance man said. I made a bit of a slip there. I was actually after some vocational guidance but I wandered into a travel bureau by mistake. This interest in surfing has been handed down in our family from my great grandfather. I know you haven't seen many great grandfathers out surfing. This one did all his surfing about eighty years before he became my great grandfather. If he'd known

## BOOZE BEFORE BUSINESS

how things were going to turn out he would probably have stuck to surfing. Actually he "wasn't too good at it. In Hawaii they still talk about the time he was swimming at Makaha beach when the big tidal wave of '87 came in. He was the only surfer who never got in on it. This interest in surfing has been handed down in our family from my great grandfather. I know you haven't seen many great grandfathers out surfing. This one did all his surfing about eighty years before he became my great grandfather. If he'd known



## Your New Editors

As a change of editorship has recently occurred at the end of first term, we feel it desirable to outline the editorial policy of the new regime.

The present printing arrangements mean a delay of a whole week between the time it leaves our hands and when it finally reaches the students. This means that straight news items, however vital at the time of writing, tend to read like a Short History of the A.N.U.



This method of course has its problems: bias will be unavoidable, and only one side of the case will be presented. However, as long as we prevent the facts from being distorted, we do not consider this undesirable in our University.

A slanted article will at least produce a reaction. If it is signed, prefaced by a paragraph outlining the facts, and if we are willing to print an equally biased reply from the other side next edition, we do not consider that we are abusing our editorial privileges. What "Woroni" needs most is life and active student interest — this way we hope to achieve it. As a direct reaction to the previous Editor's negative attitude to literature and review, a number of small publications have developed. This has detracted from overall student interest in "Woroni", and has caused a diversification of talents and resources which, if united in "Woroni", would prove far more fruitful. Hence, in the future, we intend to devote an entire page to literary matter. Distribution is also to be improved. We will spread "Woroni" further, making sure it reaches the Institute and part-timers who are a hitherto untapped source of contribution and backing. GRAEME HARDING PAUL LYNEHAM (Co-Editors "Woroni")

# LITERATURE AND ALL THAT . . .

This page is the first of what we hope will become a regular feature of Woroni. It is intended to unify what has so far been a series of self-conscious scribbles into an organised and regular form of expression.

This week we are emphasising the work of Sam Lake, who has for many years been one of the leading student writers in this University.

## Short Story

It appeared to be almost significant that when Steve had been through a period of ribald drunkenness and parties; upon reaching the stage of exhaustion and staleness or upon running out of money, he would at the last moment review himself and go fishing.

Yandygunala Creek was about one and a half hours away from his home in Leyton. It was a small creek, flowing westward from the jagged Cullarin Range to meet the sprawling Marlans River. In spite of its smallness, for Steve it was adequate, the trout were small and plentiful, the bush relatively untouched, the water invigoratingly clear. This Sunday was one of those days of respite. He had arrived early in the afternoon. The scooter was left on top of a stark, bald hill and he had walked about a mile through the open bush to the creek. A rather cold breeze was blowing; the sun shone stark over the valley. The creek changed direction rapidly, thrusting and forcing a way through the red piles of shale. On some stretches of the creek, the wind was absent and the sun was permitted to warm these isolated pockets.

Steve had started rather successfully, managing to catch four small, bullet-headed trout. He reached one of the windless stretches and sprouted out on a large flat slab of shale to roll a cigarette. On top of the hills he could see the silhouetted tops of the trees rolled quietly in the wind. Down the hillsides, at least those at the right angle to the sun, he could see the fleeting rays of glistened leaves.

He was warm and started to feel tired. A small sandy-coloured trout rose in the pool below him as he lit his cigarette. The fish were feeling well today. He had watched from a distance, several pools upstream, two large fish two pardons, moving around after beetles in about six inches of water. They had foraged two neat burrows on his approach. A sparrow lark was suspended in the air a short distance away, intermittently dipping in the wind.

He realised, with a note of despair, that he had come fishing to forget or at least submerge the incidents of the last few days. Sobriety and drunkenness fluttered past in different surroundings but with the same persons—yes, Clara, sometimes at a distance, sometimes exhilaratingly near and twice rolling and gripping his whole body, the involvement of himself with no barriers of detachment—and now a feeling of exhausted nothing, an anti-climatic devastation of will.

He lit the strands of tobacco at the end of his cigarette, then rose and crept up to a small pool downstream. He paid out a small amount of line and then dropped the fly just where it had grown when clear of the current. The fly whirled in an eddy. There was a small rippling flurry and it was sucked under. Steve jerked sharply with rod, driving the hook home. The smaller eddy exploded. The fish jumped in a twisting flash of silver, then lunged downstream. It was a large one. Steve let

the line run. The tenton moved slightly; he brought the rod up and tightened the line. He walked a few paces downstream. The fish had stopped its run and started to move upstream. It turned and then flashed downstream. Again Steve let it go. It again jumped, this time in the rapids. The line slackened. The trace was broken. Steve spat his cigarette into the water and whirled the now-unburdened rod in the air. The line glistened in its coiling path. Shakily, he reeled in the loose line. He knew where his mistake had been—he had let too much line go; the fish had jumped on the slack. The line needed a new trace—it was broken at the join.

He squatted and pulled out his tackle box. He flicked a squashed ant from the edge of the box. Then he quickly raised his head. A large snake was lying on the bank of the next pool—the one where he had lost his fish. Immobility, it glistened with its new season's skin. It was a tiger snake—about four feet long. It hadn't moved. Steve stuffed his tackle box back into his pocket. He put his rod under his arm. The snake stayed still and he rose and walked towards it and past it. From about ten yards, he threw a small stone near it. The snake lunged when the pebble hit the bank. He could see its tongue flicking in and out. Then it turned and went into the stream. It swam swiftly to the other side and came out on a stretch of gravel. Then it lay still once more.

Steve walked off downstream, away from this pool of a fat snake and a defiant trout. He thought it unusual—perhaps a vague portent—at least not really significant that both the lost fish and the tiger snake lay in this one place. All afternoon he hadn't seen a snake—all afternoon and even on other trips he hadn't managed to see—let alone hook a fish as heavy as that cunning leviathan. He could still see the snake, grotesquely immobile, on the gravel. He sat down on a water-polished log to put on another trace and fly. Always before, he had found that he needed a short spell of just sitting; to let the excitement and disappointment of loss wear off and the feeling of controlled, expectancy to be restored. He leant down and tightened his bootlace.

The stream was shallow. In this stretch, the rocks underneath were coated, like clay or ochre, with a yellow algae. It lay like a sheet over the bottom. In places out of the water where it had grown when the creek was higher, it formed dry, spongy crusts. Myriads of minute black flies whirled over these crusts.

In the pool of the snake, a flicker of wind waded over the water, then left it again. He felt the excitement leaving him. He was feeling tired—almost con-

tentedly tired. He was quite convinced that this tiredness from walking was an equal form of fatigue—he shuddered to think of the drunk-en form when all one wanted to do was fade out—one lay crumpled on the floor in a smoke-congested room, the gramophone became softer—suddenly, one lay on a bed, eyes to the ceiling, then all was gone—one drifted emphatically, deliriously, into unconcern. Steve waved a fly from his eyes. He could hear the creek gurgling. The sun warmed his face, his eyelids—he could feel his legs cooling with the evaporating sweat. He tightened in his rest, his outspread hand tensed. A broken glass smashed on a floor. Hands pushed into his hair. Voices and cries died away. Sweat dropped from his armpits—moans came close—a cigarette was lit. His eyes wandered in the dawn gloom of an airless room. Steve jerked himself up, opened his eyes and stared at his shoulders glowing. No one can just walk away from involvement, one wasn't self-sufficient and perpetually detached. Coming out here was only buying time, delaying what had to be faced. Something had collapsed inside him—it had never led to such despair before. He could make it simpler, even try to neglect it through toughness. But he knew how incomplete,

## "THEY'RE COMING"

To B.B.

In trenches of mud, secrets and rats  
Men in mud-spattered coats  
Clench their rifles and pull down their hats  
As bullets hit the bags of sand.  
A man, in the dark, yells  
"Hell! They're coming"  
And men fall and die  
In the horror of no-man's land.

Behind walls, topped with barb-wire  
White men with dogs and guns  
Look down the road to a fire  
They are quiet and tense behind the walls:  
A fat man drops his fog and yells  
"Steady, boys, they're coming"  
And with a rattle of pistol shots  
Down the road a black man falls.

SAM LAKE

Conceived from a soft mistake  
In the wandering of a woman  
Foetal cells in profusion lie  
Going on to form and multiply.

What has to be justly done  
Is illegal unto the law  
And the forces of a religion  
Immoral is the arrived decision.

SAM LAKE

Time can be such a vivid limitation  
For money has to be raised  
This hushed matter can build despair  
Unless courage is always there.  
We live in a celebrated system  
Of all modern, easy comforts  
But still abortion is barred  
In face of people's right demand.

Wind-torn pines stand as green blots  
On the only hill of the plain  
The pines mark where the dead are laid  
Just one mile south of the town  
This hill is the final sanctuary  
Of those who toiled and went down.

The town is three generations old  
When you count from the first  
Who came, built and died  
The cemetery of pines, grass and stones  
Is a quiet reminder to the town  
Of the decay of urving, bones.

SAM LAKE

As the trees were axed and burnt  
With the spread of farming land  
The cemetery was slowly formed  
This is the unchanging tale  
Of the building of human wealth  
The losing of life to death's flail.

## The Gazelle

Every year in New York when the dew in the mornings becomes a hard crystal frost Edmond Brooks began to think of taking the animals from the zoo into the warmer cold-weather quarters. First he would take the animals from the tropical regions inside and a little later the harder exhibits. Then the zoo would close for three months. Edmond had been doing this for thirty-nine years and would probably have to do it for another fifteen until regulations forced him to retire on a pension.

Then he would have to sit in a cane wicker chair and watch pot-plants and himself vegetate. For Edmond was a bachelor and had no one. Even in his tenement he had no friends, they all hated him because he somehow felt he didn't belong, that he was just a little better and quieter than the usual type of people who lived there.

In a life that Edmond had grown accustomed to there was only one moment that he thought of beforehand. This was at five o'clock each afternoon when the middle-aged "gazelle" came to the zoo. He had christened her this after the first week she had come every day to watch the gazelle in the Africa exhibit. The animal seemed to reflect her own sadness, and caged freedom and she often stood watching the animal's soft brown eyes as she fed it. Edmond knew this was not allowed, the signs said clearly "Do not feed the animals", but he never stopped her. In a strange way he loved her.

But the gazelle had to be wintered and he knew that when this came the woman who watched the gazelle too would be gone for three months.

The thought of being without her terrified him and he began to have irrational fears that he would die during the winter and she would not even know.

One by one the animals were wintered, but Edmond always managed to find excuses for the Curator to keep the gazelle until last. Finally of course, he knew the gazelle would have to be taken from the open enclosure and the zoo would shut. Edmond began to sleep badly and have stomach pains and dizzy spells. After he had collapsed one day the Curator asked him to see a doctor and hand him the report.

And it turned out that the doctor told him to retire. He was sixty-two, he needed to rest, the doctor said.

Edmond thought of the gazelle and the tenement, and winter.

Two days later the Curator found the gazelle dead in the open enclosure. It had been butchered cleanly and mercifully as if a man who knew animals had done it.

Edmond telephoned the Curator and asked for the carcass. He wanted to preserve it, he said. When they brought it Edmond buried it in a vacant allotment opposite the tenement.

He knew that she would find out where the gazelle was and come to look at it. He sat back in his cane wicker chair in his room in the tenement he hated and stared out his window at the grave.

He was waiting for five o'clock.

W. MARSHALL.

up his line. He made a cigarette, lit it, then walked up a stunted hill, through the battered bush to the scooter.

Later that night, Steve rose and lit a cigarette. He deftly threw the match into the rubbish bin and sat down again on the bed. He leant towards Clara and gave her the cigarette. She lay quietly at his side.

"I'm sorry for saying all that. Little can be said to forget it. Forgive me for buying you."

SAM LAKE.

In an endeavour to keep the standard of this page high, Woroni is offering a fortnightly prize of one guinea for the best poem or short story submitted.

Contributions will be judged in conjunction with the English department, and all entries should be submitted by June 14.

# SPELEOS OUT AGAIN

At the recent Sports Council A.G.M. the Bush Walkers, Rock Climbers and the Speleological Society were disaffiliated. This was done by adopting a list of sports recognised by A.U.S.A. as the new criterion for local Sports Union affiliation.

As this issue has been the cause of much controversy Woroni sent a list of relevant questions to both the Speleos and the president of the Sports Council.

Below are the answers supplied by the Speleos. Unfortunately the Sports Council president could not find time to reply.

Q. Do you feel that a majority vote was the best method of deciding this issue?

A. Such a far-reaching move should certainly have required more than a simple majority. Actually, this controversy has brought to light a glaring defect in the Union's Constitution — which has a great deal to say about individual members, but little about affiliated clubs. The constitution should incorporate the more important parts of the affiliated clubs regulations, which would then require for amendment a two-thirds majority vote at a general meet-

ing plus the approval of the University Council.

Q. Do you feel that you were given sufficient opportunity of presenting your case at the meeting?

A. (a) No, when the gag was applied there were at least two people who still wished to speak against the motion. In fact, including the mover's reply, four speeches were made in favour of the motion and only two against. The two who were heard were constantly interrupted by the interjections and rowdy behaviour of some of the supporters of the move.

Q. Do you feel that the new regulations present a case for non-compulsory Sports Union Fees?

A. Most organisations exist for the general benefit of all members. How much more should this be the case when members are compelled to join. If his activities are to be excluded from the Union,

## OUR SPORTING AMBASSADORS

Acts of irresponsibility and vandalism have marred the Inter-Varsity Rules and Shooting carnivals in Perth.

On the flights to Perth, "representatives" of the Eastern States.

- tore curtains from their fixtures,
- ground cigarette butts into the seats,
- smashed drinking glasses,
- molested the hostesses.

In Perth, delegates to an Australian Dental Congress walked out of the hotel where Victorian, South Australian and N.S.W. footballers

### AUSTRALIAN RULES

## Three Losses But Uni Shaping Well

Uni's first grade Australian Rules side has lost its last three matches but is favoured to make the final four. Uni had earlier recorded convincing victories over Queanbeyan — 10.20 (80) to 9.7 (61) — and R.M.C. — 18.19 (127) to 7.19 (52). The three losses have been to Eastlake, Manuka and Acton, who are the three likely semi-finalists.

Uni still has to play Ainslie and Turner in the first series of home-and-away fixtures. On present form, Uni should have little trouble with Turner but will probably have a hard match with Ainslie, who seem to be Uni's most serious rivals for the fourth semi-final position.

Newcomers, Jelbart, Garnaut, Brown and Knight have proved to be valuable acquisitions. Of last year's players, Green is playing outstanding football, and, along with McPherson, is proving a real stumbling block for opposition forwards. Lambert

and Meagher have also been turning in good games.

Uni's chief weaknesses seem to lie in its forwards as evidenced by the small percentage of goals kicked by the forwards.

**SCORES**

Uni 18.19 (127) def. R.M.C. 7.19 (52) — Uni goals by: McPherson 5, Lambert 4, O'Kane 3, Lyons and Meagher 2, Larkin and Knight 1.

Uni 10.20 (80) def. Queanbeyan 9.7 (61) — Uni goals by: O'Kane, Garnaut and Bradshaw 2, Lally, Lambert and Larkin.

Manuka 10.14 (74) def. Uni 5.2 (32) — Uni goals by: Lambert, O'Kane, Price, Meagher, Knight.

Acton 14.15 (99) def. Uni 11.12 (78) — Uni goals by: Parke 3, Lambert and Fingleton 2, O'Kane, Culnane and W. Gilhorne.

Eastlake 13.14 (92) def. Uni 6.6 (42) — Uni goals by: Bradshaw 3, Lambert, Meagher and Parke.

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## A.N.U. YO-YO CHAMP



## RUGBY FORM FIZZLES

The early strains of optimism evident in the A.N.U. Rugby Club at the beginning of the season are fast disappearing following several convincing losses.

Following a win against Cooma and a loss to Royals, Uni made better use of backline chances to soundly defeat Ainslie. In this match, the forwards were surprisingly held to an even tussle by the Ainslie pack and solid defence halted many backline moves but two slicing runs by

Chris Manning, and one by Alan Kaye resulted in tries to "Jacko" Kovans.

In the Uni's last two matches, they have been soundly beaten by Queanbeyan and R.M.C. despite a major share of the ball in both matches. The backs have not been able to penetrate, although this is particularly surprising against Queanbeyan who have always been known for solid defence. Apart from the early

opponent try scored by Chris Manning, only one other team has succeeded in crossing Queanbeyan's line this year. The highlight of the Queanbeyan match, from Uni's point of view, was the good performance of Ross Strang at fullback. In only his second game in first grade, he took Ryan's big kicks without fault and gained valuable ground himself with good line kicking.

Against R.M.C., Uni's backs failed to make use of the liberal share of the ball they received in the first half and the side was down 3-6 at half time. As the second half wore on, the Cadets' fitness told and they gave Uni a lesson in backing up.

Uni's performances have been disappointing in view of the dominance of their forwards, and the backs are at least good enough for more to be expected of them. It seems that perhaps too much faith is being pinned on attack through the backs and perhaps more emphasis should be placed on forward play, in the first half at least.

In the lower grades, Uni are exerting a clear dominance over opposing teams, and appear to have a better than even chance of taking out premiership in each of second, third and Under 19 grades.

### THREE MAKE REP. SQUAD

Prop forward Noel Haug and hooker, Roger Clement have been chosen in the A.C.T. Rugby team to contest the Country Week Carnival in June. Lock forward, Keith Jennings was surprisingly omitted but has been chosen as a reserve forward.

All three have played in the A.C.T. team's matches against Central West and Riverina this year.

## CLASSIFIED COLUMN

This column is intended as a service rather than as a source of revenue. Rates will be 2/- for twenty words or pro-rata. All advertisements for the next edition should be placed in the Woroni Box in the Common Room by June 14.



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# NATIONAL NEWS

## No Conference for an All White Australia

AUSTRALIA was rejected as the venue for this year's International Student Conference because of the White Australia Policy and poor treatment of aborigines. This was stated last week by N.U.A.U.S. President, Bob McDonald. Instead, it will be held in New Zealand.

The 15th International Student Seminar, bringing together sixty student leaders from all parts of the world is to be held in Sydney from July 4th to 7th this year. It will be the first International Student event ever to have been held in Australia.

The International Student Seminar has been deliberately timed so as to follow on immediately after the 14th International Student Conference (I.S.C.) in New Zealand. The theme of the Seminar is "Students and Political Action."

About fifty foreign student leaders who will be on their way back to their own countries from New Zealand, the four Australian delegates to the I.S.C., and six other Australian students will attend the Seminar.

The opportunity given for Australian students to come into close contact with many leaders of the student movement overseas is one which could be of immense value to student activity in Australia. The choice of a topic such as "Students and Political Action" is highly significant.

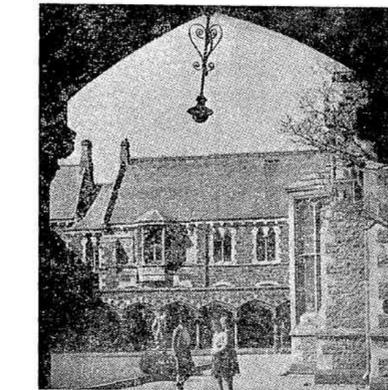
During the last three or four years there has been a marked resurgence of political awareness on the part of Australian students.

At the last Conference, 27 national unions of students, mostly from the Latin-American region, walked out after a dispute as to which union from Puerto Rico should be admitted. Discussion about the re-admission of these 27 nations will make the conference one of the most important ever held.

The I.S.C. itself was formed in 1951 from a group of nations which broke from the International Union of Students (I.U.S.). Now the I.S.C. is threatened with a similar dissident group although the issue is different.

### Dissident Group

The 27 must apply for re-admission, but it is expected that several will demand to be recognised automatically and refuse to formally apply. If the nations are not re-admitted then the I.S.C. will



Canterbury University, Christchurch—site of the 11th I.S.C., which might have been in Australia.

lose much of its influence as a body representative of international student opinion.

The last conference stipulated that the 11th I.S.C. should be held in the Asian region. Australia is regarded as a member of this region and, because of difficulties in more centrally-situated Asian countries, it seemed to be a logical venue for the conference.

However, the Supervising Committee, on the recommendation of the I.S.C. Co-ordinating Secretariat (C.O.S.E.C.) considered it to be "too controversial." Because of the White Australia Policy and the situation of the aborigines, many constituents of the I.S.C. may have objected to coming here.

### N.Z. Venue

The University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand, will be host to the 11th International Student Conference from June 22nd to July 1st.

Students from all over the world will meet at this conference to assess the develop-

ments in student co-operation in the past two years and develop a programme of student participation in their university, their nation and the world as a whole.

Theme of the conference will be "a free university in a free society." Australia will send two delegates (Mr. McDonald and Immediate Past-President of N.U.A.U.S., Dr. Peter Wilenski), and two observers, Gordon Bilney and J. G. A. Davis.

The International Student Seminar thus may be a major step in the move away from the apathetic apoliticism which dominated student life and activity in this country for a period of some ten years.

The site chosen for the Seminar is the University of New South Wales at Kensington. Organisation of the Seminar is in the hands of a special committee on which are represented the Universities of Sydney, New South Wales, and Newcastle and which is being chaired by Dr. Peter Wilenski, of Sydney.

## N.U. FIGHTS FOR TAX CUT

THE Submission on Education and Taxation put out by N.U.A.U.S. is currently being examined by the Federal Treasury, while the Treasurer (Mr. Holt) has agreed to consider this submission when the 1964-65 Budget is being drawn up.

The submission brought out in April of this year is aimed at removing the deficiencies and anomalies in the relevant Income Tax and Social Services Act by seeking taxation concessions for expenditure on education.

Six types of concessions have been sought:

1. To allow for the deduction of personal education expenses paid by students.
2. An increase in the amount of deduction allowable for tertiary education expenses.
3. To remove the present age limit (less than 21 years) in respect of the deduction for education expenses and maintenance allowance for students.
4. To increase the maintenance allowance for students from £91 to £143.
5. To exempt non-bonded scholarships from income tax, irrespective of whether the scholarship is awarded to a part-time or full-time student.
6. To exempt dependent students from the general provision which limits the concessional deduction for dependants to dependants who are resident in Australia.

Reports received from other countries such as the United States, Canada, Britain and South Africa on tax concessions for education, indicated that the present legislation in Australia is in obvious need of revision. In South Africa, it was reported that part-time students who earn money through jobs during the time they are not studying are not liable for tax. Generally, there was shown to be a considerably larger scope for tax deduction on money spent for tertiary education in these overseas countries.

The tax reforms have been aimed at benefitting two main groups of persons—those who are self-supporting students who pay their own expenses, and the parents who pay the expenses of their dependants. It was pointed out that while parents receive a deduction of £91 on expenses for a student child, the less fortunate students who have to pay their own way and who take part-time jobs are taxed in full on their earnings, and receive no deduction whatsoever for expenditure on self-education.

In the case of part-time students, it was argued that it was surely a "dubious and even incomprehensible kind of incentive to the student to grant him a scholarship to assist him in his course of tertiary education but to tax him on the full amount of that scholarship without any offset for educational expenses incurred."

The submission further recommends that deductions should be given in respect of expenditure on all compulsory fees paid to a university or college, and on incidental expenditure (such as books, etc.). A raising or abolishing of the age limit of 21 for deductions for educational expenses and postgraduate study is also being sought.

At present, mass surveys are being conducted at the Universities of Tasmania and New South Wales into:

1. The nature of employment during 1963;
2. Income currently being derived;
3. Amount and source of compulsory fees;
4. Budget of expenditure by university students.

Law students at Sydney and Melbourne are at present drawing up a draft legislation, should the Government decide to grant all or some of the concessions.

## OBSCENITY

TWO Sydney publications face obscenity charges as this supplement goes to press. They are "Tharunka" (University of New South Wales student newspaper) and "OZ", a satirical monthly with a large student readership.

Police have not given details of which material was the alleged obscenity, and since the matter is sub judice this article cannot comment on the material. Publishers, printers, editors and artist Martin Sharp have all received police summonses.

It is expected that the U.N.S.W. Students' Union will plead not guilty and fight the case as will the publishers of "OZ".

Lawyers say that fighting such court cases is the only way to make the Government change the outmoded laws. Editors should be free to treat any subject in any way they desire (unless there are proven bad effects). This freedom can be gained only by changing the laws.

## Editors' Conference

EDITORS attending their annual N.U.A.U.S. conference in Hobart have produced this four-page supplement for national distribution. It is the first time that such a venture has been undertaken by Editors' Conference and it is hoped that it will continue.

Through the supplement, editors were able to work together and exchange ideas and technical policies. After hours of violent disagreement, strenuous parties, over indulgence in alcohol and food, this is the result. The material was contributed largely by N.U.A.U.S., but some of the stories were written by delegates during the conference. The supplement will have an estimated circulation of 60,000 copies in all States.

Apart from this supplement, Editors' Conference achieved much. The most beneficial of a series of talks was that given by the Attorney-General of Tasmania, the Hon. R. F. Fagan, on "Censorship: A Government Viewpoint". A report of this talk should appear in your local student papers. Other talks were delivered on "Reporting Politics" and "The Orr Case and the Press" by local journalists. The latter talk was followed by an informal meeting between delegates to the conference and Professor Orr.

After all this the twenty delegates returned home. But, don't expect to see any revolutionary changes in your local papers as a result. In the first place, by the time most delegates recover, it will be too late for any innovations in the presentation of their papers. Secondly, the results of any such conference cannot be seen in tangible form. All delegates will agree however, that the conference did produce results.



Well Harold, these students may be overtaxed with work, but...



Photo, courtesy of "Mercury", Hobart.

## Filipino Debating Success

The dust has hardly settled from the rush of the Philippines Universities' Debating team in its successful bid to capture the Chester Wilmot Trophy from

In the space of a little over three weeks, the Filipinos visited every State, took part in ten debates, of which they won eight (against Western Australia, Adelaide, Tasmania, Monash, Australian National University, New South Wales and two combined Australian teams at Newcastle and Sydney) and lost two (against Melbourne and Sydney), and left with the trophy in their hands.

All debates were fought out in Oregon style, which differs greatly from the Oxford style, as is used at our own interarsity festival, in that it includes cross-examination of speakers by the other side and a second rebuttal speech by all speakers as well as the main address. In this style of debating the Australian team found themselves in hot water, especially when under the skillful cross-examination of the Filipinos, and in Tasmania this almost brought the two teams to blows.

The Filipinos were not the only people rushing about to make the tour a success.

The P.M.G. staff were kept very busy with letters, telegrams and telephone calls as local directors tried to find out exactly when the Filipinos were arriving, when and how they were to leave and what was to be done with them in the meantime.

But when the team finally did arrive, local directors soon realised that their efforts had been worthwhile.

The debaters were three of the best ambassadors the Philippines has ever sent abroad, and they quickly settled into our way of life—aided, no doubt, by the numerous parties held in their honour, their visits to the University Revues in Melbourne and Hobart, and by their participation in

Hobart's Students Day Procession, and before the tour was half over they were even punctuating their sentences with truly Australian adjectives.

Their assimilation into student life was also aided by the fact that two of them were eager to engage in the national swill.

Before long we soon got to know them. Ben Muego, captain of the team, was a very aggressive debater, but off the rostrum, showed a keen interest in our modes. He admitted

quite frankly that he was using the tour as the first step towards bettering his political career in the University of the Philippines.

Henry Garcia, plus coat and gloves, quiet and slightly homesick, extremely mild mannered, except when debating.

Gonzales—the Romeo of the team (he wooed one Tasmanian girl from Canberra)—but like the other two, extremely affable, even when debating.

Other highlights of the tour included cross-examination in Perth on the Philip-

pinos attitude to Malaysia, seeing football in Melbourne ("You mean they don't wear padding?"), a trip up Mt. Wellington in the snow, despite warnings while in Melbourne not to go near the place and from which they didn't recover from the icy blasts until they had left Tasmania ("cold, but most enjoyable").

In all, despite the lack of co-ordination between local directors and the national director, and despite the pace of the whirlwind tour, the visit of the Filipinos was an undoubted success (and we look forward to seeing the outcome of the visit of the Australian team to the Philippines in August).

## NEW VIGOUR IN DRAMA

EACH year N.U.A.U.S. sponsors the Australian Universities Drama Festival whose aim is to bring together theatre groups from all Australian Universities for joint participation in the production of plays and seminars, etc., aimed at improving university theatre generally. This year it is to be held at Melbourne University and is being organised by Mr. Sig Jorgensen.

After the performance of each play, a seminar is held and all of the delegates are encouraged to attend so that constructive criticism may be given and received. These are as important and can be as rewarding as the performance itself.

Until last year the Seminars were held on the morning following the play but poor attendance prompted Sydney to hold them directly after the performance and Melbourne is expected to follow this lead.

In 1961 Tasmania introduced an Intersarsity Revue to the Festival and although

Perth were unable to organise a similar display of university satire the idea was readily accepted. The success and popularity of a Revue tends to outweigh the disadvantages of staging and production faced when dealing with a dozen or so groups performing in the same show and it is hoped that it will be included in all future Festivals.

Last year Sydney were able to organise the largest drama festival ever to be held in Australia. Because of the facilities of a larger University they could add many new activities previously unknown to the In-

tersarsity Festival. Each morning and afternoon there were excursions, talks, symposia or films and at night a play followed by a seminar led by well known theatrical personalities or critics.

Perhaps the most important addition to the itinerary last year, however, was the introduction of student-made films. Whilst this was an entertaining experiment, the desirability of permanently widening our horizons in this direction has been largely unquestioned.

Another feature of last year's festival was the visit by

## TASMANIAN RACIAL PROBLEM: CAPE BARREN ISLAND

By HEATHER MEREDITH

NO longer is Tasmania the Australian State without an aboriginal problem. We have unearthed, for better or worse, a situation which requires immediate attention.

About fifty miles off the North-Eastern tip of Tasmania lies a small island which, if seen on a glorious summer's day, faintly resembles Paradise.

The water surrounding the glistening white beaches and craggy mountain tops is a gleaming blue-green, abounding

in fish of all kinds. The island is a sportsman's paradise where kangaroo, fish and birds can be caught at will.

This is Cape Barren Island, visited in early April of this year by three members of "Togatus", the editor, Tunku Aziz, the assistant editor, David Brownlow, and myself.

But all is not light on this abandoned Paradise, with its old-world atmosphere which makes one expect to see a horse and buggy or a penny-farthing bicycle appear.

The people are discontented. The island is abandoned, but not for its inhabitants, as a "Paradise".

There are about 100 people on the island, about ten families in all—and all having some aboriginal blood, all are related in some way.

The school, run by the State Government, and manned by the schoolmaster and his wife, has an enrolment of twenty-five, ranging in age from six to sixteen, the children leave when they have reached the equivalent of third year High School.

Attendance is irregular, we learnt from three lads we met, that they have to attend school only two days a week and never go when raining, as they have to walk three miles to get there.

Life is one long holiday for these boys, they have no worries.

Meat is free, and the Social Services Benefit on which most

of the islanders live, provides for any extras. For only five weeks in the year do the majority of the inhabitants work.

This is during the mutton bird season in April and May. Anyone over sixteen takes part in catching, plucking and cleaning the birds. The money they earn from this goes almost immediately on living a short life of luxury.

At this time the school closes for its long holiday.

Life may be glorious for the children of the island, but there is no future for them, once they have left the security of school-life and childhood.

Jobs are scarce on Flinders Island—neighbour to Cape

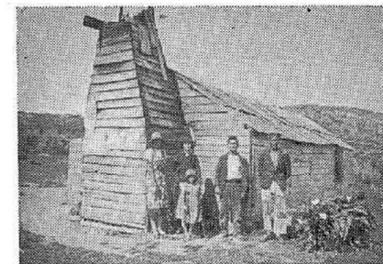
Barren Island and much more prosperous—and the only alternative is to go to Launceston. Many have done this, but they come back to Cape Barren when they marry, to live and raise their children.

It is a vicious circle. The only solution seems to be to move the people off the island and close it down.

This may, however, create a similar problem on the Mainland of Tasmania, if they settled as a community all together.

The alternative, which requires more effort from both Government and islanders, is to set up an industry on the island, which would employ its inhabitants and also reap monetary gains for the Government.

Whatever the solution, something must be done now, to ensure that the generation, now at the secure school age, do not repeat the fruitless life their predecessors have lead.



Cape Barren Islanders outside their ramshackle dwelling.

## AUSTRALIAN ACTION ON SOUTH AFRICAN RACISM

IN February, at its Annual Council Meeting at Monash University, N.U.A.U.S. decided its policy on Apartheid. N.U.A.U.S. decided to institute an anti-Apartheid campaign in Australia in order to inform the public of the situation in South Africa and the dangers of such a system as Apartheid.

N.U.A.U.S. declared its opposition to tours of Australia by representatives of South African organisations which exercise racial discrimination in their procedures for selection of such representatives of South Africa.

The South African Test cricket team which visited Australia recently was an example of such discrimination. As a matter of policy, coloured cricketers were excluded from the team. Students demonstrated at airports when the team arrived and at cricket grounds during matches. It should be emphasised that the demonstrations were not directed at the team as individuals but as representatives of a racial authoritarian government.

It is hoped that some co-operation can be made with other organisations such as churches and Trade Unions with a view to influencing the views of the Federal Government to a stronger stand against South Africa in the United Nations and to implementing a boycott of South African goods for circulation to constituent newspapers.

N.U.A.U.S. has called upon the Federal Government to take a more positive stand in the United Nations and elsewhere on South Africa's discriminatory policies.

**Persecution**  
The National Union of South African Students has taken a very firm stand in South Africa against Apartheid and has been recently banned. N.U.A.U.S. has repeatedly declared its solidarity with N.U.S.A., and has written to the South African Government deploring that government's persecutions of this body. At various times this student organisation has had its offices searched and its members arrested.

N.U.A.U.S. plans to produce a booklet containing a summary of the situation on South Africa and has granted a sum of money to this end. It may be asked, why does N.U.A.U.S. concern itself with Apartheid, what is Apartheid? (pronounced Apart-hate—very

appropriate?) It is a system which proposes to overcome racial prejudice by separating peoples of differing racial background and placing them out of sight in Bantustans. Apartheid proceeds from the hypothesis that white men are superior, in the eyes of God, to coloured men. Since this is so and since also man is basically unable to overcome racial prejudice, separate development is required.

Separate development is nothing more than a joke. 80% of the country's people settle on 13% of the land, land with very little agricultural worth and no mineral wealth. Even the South African government's own Commission (Tomlinson 1948-53) proved that the land could not support the numbers required.

Education expenditure on coloureds amounts to less than £1 per head per annum as against £70 per head for whites. Since education is not compulsory this figure is actually smaller in terms of the total number of children of school age.

Since its inception Apartheid has systematically reduced the rights of South Africans (all races) by legislation. Legislation described by the International Commission of Jurists as more severe even than that of Stalin or Hitler. South Africa has become a police state, government expenditure on its police forces in 1962 amounted to £24 million and £12 million on native education.

**House Arrest**  
A man may be imprisoned for 90 days without trial, placed under house arrest and prevented from conversing with even his own wife on pains of fines or imprisonment. Assemblies of more than 10 are illegal and passports must be carried by all natives over 16 years of age.

Treason is any act of subversion the State cares to so name. Subversion is defined in such broad terms as to be almost any anti-social act. Anti-social that is by the legislation of the land, many such acts are what we consider to

be normal freedoms. Anyone who disagrees with the government is automatically a communist; a state of affairs which cannot be allowed to continue.

These then are the reasons for N.U.A.U.S.'s concern. A concern for humanity, a desire to show us that we do not, by our silence, be said to condone such actions.

## Comm. Scholarships—Major Changes Due

JUST over twenty per cent. of students in Australian Universities are assisted by the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme; it is thus the largest single form of tertiary scholarship in our country.

The scheme started in 1951 when a total of 6,500 awards were made, and by 1962, just on 19,500 scholars had completed their courses under it. N.U.A.U.S. has long been associated with this scheme and can claim to be one of the needlers that helped stimulate the initiation of it in the late 1940's.

Since then, every twelve months or so, N.U.A.U.S. places a submission before the Commonwealth Scholarships Board seeking improvements in the benefits to recipients.

The State Education Departments administer the scheme under the guidance of the Commonwealth Scholarship Board composed of the Directors of the Commonwealth Office of Education (Chairman of the Board) and three persons appointed by the Prime Minister for a three-year term. The Board makes recommendations to the Federal Government as to development of the scheme (e.g., whether extra scholarships should be awarded in the coming year), decides the regulations governing awards and acts as an appellate body in special cases referred to it.

At present N.U.A.U.S. is seeking the following changes in the scheme:

**FIRSTLY** we desire an N.U.A.U.S. consultative (non-voting representative on the

Board. The main reasons for seeking this is to ensure that the Board is kept well informed of current student conditions. It is felt that a representative of the scholarship holders could contribute to the overall running of the scheme.

**SECONDLY**, we are seeking the implementation of the principle that the total number of new scholarships awarded annually should be related on fixed proportion to the number of matriculants in that year. The number of scholarships awarded each year have risen from 3,000 in 1952 to 5,000 in 1964, in the same period the number matriculating has grown at a far greater rate. Thus, as these are competitive awards, it has become more and more difficult to receive one. It is felt that the number of scholarships awarded should be stabilised and increased given according to the needs of the community and not according to political factors.

**THIRDLY**, the living allowance granted to scholarship holders should be increased in relation to the cost of living. (The allowance ALSO appears to increase according to factors other than need.) Data to support this point is being gathered in surveys being conducted at Adelaide, Tasmania and New South Wales. Univer-

sities. Further information will be gathered later this year in a more detailed survey.

**FOURTHLY**, N.U.A.U.S. believes that a fixed annual text book allowance (approximately £30) should be provided to all scholarship holders regardless of parental income. At the present time the exact cost of texts and equipment in various courses is being determined. It is hoped with this information to persuade the Board (and eventually the Federal Government) to grant such an allowance.

These are the main issues being raised with the Board at this stage, others include the means test under which a living allowance is determined, the position of medical and social studies students who have compulsory long vacation work and so on.

There would seem to be a basic clash between the Federal Government and the Commonwealth Scholarship Board on the one hand, and N.U.A.U.S. on the other, as to the concept of a scholarship. The Government and the Board appear to place the main accent of awarding scholarships on merit and merit alone. N.U.A.U.S. believes that need as well as merit should be taken into account: the needs of the individual and the needs of the community.



Colleen Olliffe and Germaine Greer in "Mother Courage" at the Intersarsity Festival

## Large Asian Growth Needs Action

THE first Asian students to come to Australia arrived here in 1946. A small group of Malaysian students taking a wide variety of courses, and all privately financed, they pioneered Asian student migration to Australia, and their numbers have increased rapidly since then. Today there are nearly twelve thousand overseas students in this country, ninety per cent. of whom are private students.

The large number of overseas students, their widely differing spheres of study, and their varied national backgrounds add up to a unique and complex human problem. Apart from the normal academic problems, they are faced in many cases with language difficulties and, moreover, confronted with an entirely novel and confusing set of conventions, customs and habits which they must conform to if they are to win social acceptance in their new country. The problem is a real one—a fact that is often not appreciated by those who have not experienced it.

Although some students have some knowledge of English, in many cases they are inadequately equipped to handle a university course. Those who are fortunate enough to come from leading English schools are not so badly off, but those who do have English difficulties are faced, not only with academic failure, but problems of an even more personal and worrying kind.

**Predicament**  
Social contact, other than with his fellow countrymen, becomes well-nigh impossible. He naturally tends to avoid the society of those whose language he does not understand and therefore cannot take his proper place in his adopted country.

There is, moreover, virtually no one to whom the student in this predicament can turn. Various organisations such as Rotary, Apex, Lions, C.W.A. and the Junior Chamber of Commerce do take an interest

in overseas students, do their best to ease these problems, but their assistance is limited since their efforts are not sustained: looking after overseas students is but one facet of their many activities.

In any case, this kind of problem can only be solved by the individual efforts of students faced with it. The most any organisation can hope to do is to make the task a little easier by help and encouragement whenever possible.

**Vicious Circle**

The main obstacle to the student is the emotional problem, of which his other troubles are the cause. All overseas students feel, at some time or another, the peculiar bitter loneliness of the stranger in a foreign country. He is caught in a vicious circle: he avoids social contact because of language difficulties or because of a natural hesitation in a strange environment, and the more he does so the harder he will ultimately find it to break away from the restricted society of his own nationals and move freely in the society of his temporary home. He has only his own determination to rely on.

Some, of course, extroverts by nature, make adjustments readily and relatively easily. Those who are naturally retiring may make a few attempts, then give up and retire into their shells, disgruntled with themselves and with their new country.

But the student who does succeed in adjusting properly will gain far more from his

four or five years' study overseas than one who remains in his homeland to study.

**Discrimination**

The number of overseas students in this country makes it impossible for any social or cultural organisation to look after them. The project can only be undertaken properly at Government level. A Government department for this purpose is necessary. At the moment, nothing along these lines is being done.

Nothing whatsoever is being done to assist private students. Many of them have gained the impression that they are being discriminated against, and that the Government is simply tolerating them for the sake of international goodwill.

Whether or not this feeling is in fact the reflection of a real discrimination, it is at least understandable: the Commonwealth Office of Education is only concerned with Colombo Plan students, whose number about 1,000 in any one year. There are ten times as many private students who, as far as the Government is concerned, are left to fend for themselves.

This Government attitude is hard to understand, since if the stay of overseas students is to be beneficial to themselves and to this country, they need every assistance possible. Teen-age students are just not capable of making the most of their stay unless given some guidance and help from a responsible source.

Two matters require action. The first is the lack of supervision. The second is the number of students who enter the country without any real hope of completing a university degree. Australia is not helping herself or the country from which they come.

bewildering surroundings, overseas students are peculiarly susceptible to these. There is an obvious need for supervision.

The high failure rate amongst private students points to the necessity for some action to overcome these problems: failure in many cases is probably avoided if proper guidance is given. Another reason is, of course, the fact that a great many private students are simply unsuited to tertiary education. Their being in Australia is a waste of their time and their parents' money.

The Government's failure to attempt to provide some means of looking after overseas students means only that this country thereby loses a great deal of the very real benefits of having these students here, but also that some undesirable features of student living are almost bound to creep in while there is no adequate supervision. This is something that the Government and all responsible students wish to avoid. If the Government is prepared to extend its hospitality to these students, then it is inconsistent and quite futile to assume no responsibility for their welfare whilst in Australia. Neither the general community nor the Government has given enough consideration to this question. It is time they did.

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# New Research Grants to benefit Students

OF all the research conducted in a university perhaps the most important type is in the field of education. It is one of the most important from the point of view of direct and lifelong benefits to all members of our community. In modern Australian society every person is required to attend school until at least the age of 14 (15 in some States), and a larger proportion of the population is continuing on to tertiary level than before. Education can be said to be the basic (although often the most intangible) underlying service that the Government renders to its electors.

N.U.A.U.S. has for over three years pursued a policy of awarding education research grants annually. During this time, the Faculties of Education at Queensland University, New England University, the Education Research Unit of the N.S.W. University and several student run projects have benefited from this scheme.

The Education Research Grants for 1964 are:—

1. Messrs. W. B. Olphert and F. M. Katz (University of New England) were awarded a further £1,350 towards their project aimed at:—

- (a) Ascertaining some characteristics of students entering the university.
- (b) Ascertaining the relationship between some of these characteristics and the differential success of students in meeting the academic and other requirements of university.

(c) Ascertaining some of the ways in which students change during their stay at university.

2. Dr. L. N. Short (of University of New South Wales) has been granted £1,475 towards the project "A Study of the Use of Student

Opinion in the Appraisal of University Teaching."

3. Mr. A. Wearring was awarded a further £240 towards the Adelaide S.R.C. project, which amongst other things will be used to evaluate their claim that a student counselling service should be instituted.

These research grants have been made in the belief that one of the methods by which the Australian education system can be improved is to encourage educational research.

The recent Australian Universities Commission Report shows that of the total amount expended in research in Australian Universities, in 1960 0.4% and in 1961 0.3% was devoted to the field of education. This, to my mind, is an alarmingly small percentage to spend upon such an im-

portant area, the actual amount in 1961 was a mere £14,043. Compared to this N.U.A.U.S. spends approximately 20% of its total budget on such research.

These few figures reflect the fact that the various governments (State and Federal), the A.U.C. and apparently University authorities generally do not place education research as high up on the priority list as N.U.A.U.S. does. Quite clearly what is needed is for the various authorities to channel more finance and give greater encouragement in other ways to this field of research. Only in this way is the quality and quantity of such work likely to be improved. And, of course, ultimately the general standard of Australian education would benefit for what is a small initial outlay.



## STUDENTS NOW ON THE MOVE

Australian Overseas Student Travel (A.O.S.T.) is a fast expanding department of N.U.A.U.S., and the latest for students on the move.

Four years ago, a small party of Australian Students visited India and paved the way for what has become an annual excursion.

Last year, eighty students spent their long vacation in India. They went to Japan for the first time. This year, pilot groups will go to Malaysia and the Philippines as well.

The idea behind the scheme is to give the average Australian Uni. student a chance to travel with student groups at concession rates, and to learn about an Asian country and its people through personal contact.

The student must pay for most of the trip himself, but his itinerary is arranged to give him every opportunity to get more than his money's worth. He is interested in mixing and meeting with all sorts of people and does not mind roughing it occasionally.

Home stays, where students live as a member of a host family provide the starting point for a first hand exper-

ience of a country's way of life, and there is no better way of understanding it.

Free travel allows the student to follow up his own particular interests and capitalize on what he has learned from his period of initiation. Of course he gains most if he goes off the "tourist track."

A second home stay may be organised towards the middle of the trip, and those in India can go to a work camp.

These short-term camps were arranged through a volunteer aid organisation, Service Civil International, for the first time last year. They were successful beyond all expectations. Students worked on building projects in a leper colony and a city slum. They will never forget the experience.

A.O.S.T. has a national committee under the watchful eye of N.U.A.U.S., and local directors in each university who can provide anyone interested with further information.

## Inter-Varsity Debating Festival

Coupled with the many tasks involved in organising a Festival with about 40 participants and up to 13 or 16 debates, all within a week, is the particularly onerous problem of finance.

Intervarsity Debates is run by N.U.A.U.S. who denotes towards costs £100 and a subsidy for some participants' fares.

The luckless organiser then has a balance, which this year could be as much as £350, to find. A levy of £15 on each team will raise £150 or so. For the residue a scrounge of Tasmanian businesses has been made. Three firms have so far donated between them £65, and with a few smaller gifts, £100 is in sight.

The big cost is accommodation. The host University is responsible entirely for this and at a 25/- per head per day minimum up to £300 could be involved in 1964.

Thus a cheap Festival for the Debaters and N.U. can be a costly business for the organisers.

Plans have proceeded well in Hobart for provision of adjudicators, publicity, accommodation, etc. The biggest problem is to obtain co-operation from the various Universities.

To date, Sydney, Newcastle, Queensland, Tasmania, Australian National University, New South Wales, Monash, Melbourne and Adelaide have entered, although none have as yet supplied their suggested topics, as required by May 31st.

With Tasmania possibly having a free hand in nominating topics and with a circle of rat-bags and social butterflies in charge at this end, a successful and entertaining Festival should result.

August 19th will probably see lengthy consideration of the effectiveness of the Royal family's contraceptive techniques and note the state of the nation. It will certainly see the Tasmanian hospitality cascading at its best.

Published by Robert McDonald for the National Union of Australian University Students, 52 Story St., Parkville N2., Victoria.

## Australian Delegation for New Guinea

A DELEGATION of four Australian university students will tour the territory of Papua and New Guinea for a period of three weeks in August of this year. The delegation is being sent by the National Union of Australian University Students and is planned as a follow-up to a similar delegation which visited the territory in August of 1963.

The purpose of this year's delegation is to broaden the contacts which have already been made between the students of Australian and those in New Guinea and also to give assistance to the formation of their own representative student groups which will, in all probability, eventually form the basis of a National Union of Students of the territory.

The delegation which will be representative of a number of Australian Universities will visit Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Bougainville, Goroka, Rabaul, as well as other centres. In each of the places which it visits, the delegation will spend most of its time in close contact with the indigenous students. Wherever possible it will, as did last year's delegation, actually live with the students in the dormitories, etc., of their various colleges.

The 1963 delegation went to New Guinea because of the suggestion which was made by Sir George Currie that Australian students should visit the territory in order to find out exactly what the indigenous students were really thinking about the possibility of there being a University established in New Guinea.

Sir George, who was at the time Chairman of a Special Commission appointed by the Federal Government to investigate tertiary education in the Territory and to make recommendations upon the future of it, felt that Australian students would be able to get considerably closer to the New Guinea students than would the members of his commission.

The delegation which was led by the Immediate Past President of N.U.A.U.S., Dr. Peter Wilenski, and which also contained the present President of N.U.A.U.S., Mr. Robert McDonald, the then International Officer, Mr. Gordon Binley (Adelaide) and a Melbourne student, Mr. Norman

Fisher, spent three weeks in visiting Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Wewak, Mt. Horgon and Goroka. As a result of this tour, a submission to Sir George Currie's commission was prepared and presented.

Since the presentation of this submission, Sir George has, on a number of occasions, expressed considerable admiration both for it and for the service which Australian students have done in providing information which could not have been obtained from other sources.

The sending of the two delegations to New Guinea is however only one part of an extensive N.U.A.U.S. programme in relation to the Territory. Another major aspect of the programme was the organisation during the last long vacation of a work camp at Kainantu in the eastern highlands of New Guinea. The purpose of the work camp was to erect a building at a Primary School in the area.

It was attended by students from Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea itself. So successful was this work camp, that another one on similar lines will be organised during the coming long vacation. Applications from students interested in attending this work camp will be called later in the year.

Because personal contact is of probably greater value to the students of the Territory than anything else which Australian students could do, it was decided also that three New Guinean students should be invited to attend the Annual Council Meeting of N.U.A.U.S. at N.U.A.U.S. expense, during February of this year. The three who attended were Mr. David Lawrence, from the Papuan Medical College at Port Moresby; Mr. Mark Opa, from the Ward's Strip Teacher Training College in Port Moresby; and Mr. Gregory Singkai, from the Holy Spirit

Seminary at Madang. It is planned that a similar group should be invited to attend the next Annual Council Meeting of N.U.A.U.S.

Selection of the members of this year's N.U.A.U.S. delegation to New Guinea is in process at the moment. As soon as it has been completed a period of intensive briefing will begin in preparation for the work to be done in New Guinea.

## Radical Changes in National Union Are Possible Soon

SHOULD N.U.A.U.S. drop the "U" and become a national union of tertiary rather than purely university students?

This was one of the most hotly debated questions at the last Council meeting of the National Union, due to the application by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology to become a member of N.U.A.U.S. Although their admission was finally rejected, participation in the Union's activities was invited and the matter will be further discussed at the August Council meeting.

The application by the R.M.I.T. raised a general problem that N.U.A.U.S. must find an answer to: namely, should we broaden our membership to bring in other tertiary students as have the national unions of Britain, Canada and a number of other countries?

As technology becomes more important, technological institutions such as the R.M.I.T. and that projected for Sydney must necessarily come to play a far more important role

than they do in the present structure of Australian tertiary education.

At the Royal Melbourne Tech., for example, courses of University standard are offered in subjects as physics, chemistry, architecture and engineering. Student life is highly organised and the problems and activities of the Institute's students are very similar to those of Australian universities.

This year there was a delegate from the Tech. at the Editors' Conference of N.U.A.U.S. and members of R.M.I.T. will participate in intervarsity drama and debates. R.M.I.T. has worked closely with the two Victorian universities and with N.U.A.U.S. on campaigns aimed at educational advance and has co-operated on projects such as those concerned with aboriginal advancement.

The Executive of the National Union is at present investigating what other institutions offering tertiary courses exist in Australia to enable a full discussion on the possibility of changing the basis for membership of N.U.A.U.S. Obviously the Union would gain in its ability to act as a pressure group and to organise for its members if its membership were granted.

On the other hand there are those who feel that N.U.A.U.S. deals with a number of problems restricted to universities and that it may be doing its present members a disservice by admitting students from non-university bodies.

Whether N.U.A.U.S. should develop into a national union of students will not be resolved for some time. If it does, we could well end up as one of the largest unions within Australia.